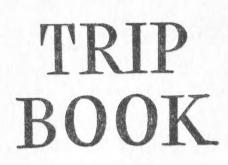
Gravelog

To Doris Lam Mildred Hanka 11/16/62





CONTENTS

WAYS TO TRAVEL AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES PLANNING YOUR TRIP THESE UNITED STATES SOUTHWEST PORTO RICO CANADA

CONTENTS—(Continued)

LITED OTATEC AND CARIADA

INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANAL	JA
ARCHEOLOGY	17
CEREMONIES	
ARTS	
LATIN AMERICA	
MEXICO	18
THE WEST INDIES	
BERMUDA	19
PANAMA	
COUTLI AMERICA	
SOUTH AMERICA	00
ARGENTINA	
BRAZIL	
PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY	
CHILE	21
BOLIVIA AND PERU	
THE INCAS	
ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA	
VENEZUELA	22
CUSTOMS OF THE UNITED STATES	
	22
TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	22
MISCELLANEOUS	
STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS	14
ALTITUDES IN UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	22
PRINCIPAL AMERICAN LAKES AND GREAT LAKES	23
SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION	24

TRAVEL IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

You have decided to go on a trip—the Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, Latin America, or Bermuda—wherever you go; however you travel; you are going to have a good time.

In the following text you will find GENERAL suggestions: ways to travel; regulations to be met; what to take; what to see; suggested background and reading.

WAYS TO TRAVEL

In ways to travel you have a wide choice: on your own feet; by automobile or motorcycle; by bus; by train; by air; by boat.

There are the trails for hiking such as the Appalachian in eastern United States, the longest marked trail in the world, extending from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mount Oglethorpe in Georgia; or, on the west coast the Pacific Crest Trail system, which will eventually stretch over two thousand miles from Canada to Mexico, through national forests and parks.

There are the automotive vehicles: passenger cars, motorcycles, busses. If you travel by road, there are many fine ones throughout the United States and Canada, and the international highways such as the Alcan and the Pan American. The AAA, the big companies which supply our gasoline needs, maintain travel bureaus or touring services, which will mark out your routes for you, directing you to the most direct ways, with excellent maps. The service is free of charge—just tell them where and when you wish to go.

There are the trains: the new comfortable coaches with their reclining chairs, their lounges, their cafeterias and diners; the roomettes, drawing rooms with attendant facilities, will take you all over the Western Hemisphere in unbelievable comfort.

There is the air: this newest and, for some travelers, the most glamorous of ways to travel, offers the advantages of speed, comfort and convenience. If time is of the essence, this is the way to get where you want to go and back in the allotted time you have for travel.

PLANNING YOUR TRIP

Your itinerary will be planned according to your own personal interests and desires. You may be able to plan your own with such additional help as your automobile, railroad, or steamship services will render you. If not, travel bureaus, the AAA, and other services will be glad to help you. The AAA, bus companies, gasoline companies, railroads, steamship and airline companies, all have conducted tours, as do the travel agencies.

PASSPORTS AND VISAS. You will need passports if you travel in foreign countries in the Western Hemisphere. Some of these countries require visas, some do not, but the situation changes without notice and you should inquire carefully about the conditions in the particular country to which you go, at the time when you plan to be there. Certain countries require only a tourist card for the vacationer, for a specified time spent in the particular country.

Allow plenty of time to obtain your passport. Apply at the Passport Divisions of the State Department in New York, Miami, San Francisco or Washington. Or you may apply to the Clerk of any U. S. District Court or State Court authorized by law to naturalize aliens.

You will need two passport photographs, your birth certificate, a letter stating the purpose of your visit, a friend of at least two years' standing, and \$10.00. Your passport, once issued to you, is good for two years and may be renewed.

Ordinarily you will not need a passport for Canada and Bermuda, just identification of citizenship; vacationers in Cuba do not need a passport, but persons on business do; Mexico allows entrance for two weeks' time on tourist card, otherwise a passport is needed. For all other foreign countries a passport is needed.

IMMUNIZATION. These "shots" are important. Some countries demand specific ones, so be sure to check this requirement. You must have a smallpox vaccination certificate showing evi-

dence of satisfactory vaccination against smallpox "within three years prior to arrival or evidence of a previous attack of smallpox." You can't get back into the United States without it! In the Western Hemisphere there are certain exceptions: in the absence of smallpox at the port of departure or on board the carrier, persons are exempt from this requirement when they depart from Canada, Newfoundland, the Island of St. Pierre or Miquelon, Iceland, Greenland, the West Coast of Lower California, Cuba, the Bahamas, the Canal Zone or Bermuda. But it would still be well to check!

YOUR MONEY. A certain amount in cash is advisable for immediate use. Carry this in several pockets and in a travel belt. For going abroad your travel agent will advise you how much to carry.

Otherwise, for the general traveler, travelers' checks are the more convenient and safe. They may be obtained from your bank or travel agency in different denominations for about seventy-five cents per hundred dollars. It is always better to keep the denominations small so that you will be able to cash them more easily, and if in a foreign country, so that you will not have more money of that currency than you need for your stay in that particular country. There are two places on each check to sign: one when you receive your checks; one when you cash the check in the presence of the person who cashes it. If your checks are lost, notify the nearest office of the organization which issued them to you. Wherever possible cash your checks at banks or travel bureaus, especially in foreign countries. They will give you nearly the current rate of exchange.

Letters of credit show that you have deposited certain amounts of money with an issuing bank or company. In order to obtain money on letters of credit you have to present yourself and identification to the foreign branch of the company which issued the letter of credit. This representative of your bank or company will then make due note of the amount withdrawn on your letter of credit after you have signed your draft.

CLOTHES AND BAGGAGE. Consider your clothes carefully. You must travel "light" and if you go by air the number of pounds you are allowed to take is a definite sixty-six for foreign travel, forty for the United States, and this includes the weight of your luggage too. Leave some space for extras: purchases on your trip and other emergencies. Fit your wardrobe to your type of trip. You may need more of one kind of clothing than another.

In general, clothes made of nylon, jersey or tweed are practical. They don't crush and they do not take up too much room. Take the type of clothes which can be interchanged to make different costumes for variety. Be sure to take into consideration the climate into which you are going and the season of the year so that your clothing will meet your comfort as well as your social needs.

According to where you go, for both men and women: a good pair of sunglasses, drinking cups, special medicines and antiseptics, sewing kit, pen and other personal attentions to comfort should be considered. If you wear glasses take an extra pair and your prescription. Register cameras of foreign make before leaving the country with customs so you will not have to pay duty on them on your return.

Your baggage should be adequate, sturdy and not too heavy. If you travel by air, remember that the weight of your baggage must be included in that sixty-six or forty pounds. In any case it is always better to be able to carry your baggage: you may not be able to find a porter or your car may break down! Baggage going by plane or ship should be sent there at least twenty-four hours before departure. Obtain labels for your baggage from plane or ship. For the boat mark it "wanted" or "hold." Do not lose your claim checks and be sure that your baggage is with you on plane or ship. It is recommended that all baggage be insured.

In general, confine yourself to the smallest amount of baggage possible to supply your needs. A small overnight kit for freshening up purposes may be taken with you on the plane. One

of the large pouch shoulder bags is convenient for women; a brief or dispatch case for men. Keep it with you.

THESE UNITED STATES

This is a vast country, extending across a continent, with traditions, ways of speech and living distinct. Historically, all sections have their own story to tell; in natural wonders and scenery, all sections are individual.

In the northeast, agriculture and industry have supported large cities and concentrated wealth and trade. Here are historic shrines: Boston and its surrounding area offers the traveler many sites filled with memories of the early settlement of the United States and of the American Revolution and is the home of Harvard University, oldest in the United States. New York, that vast and thriving seaport at the mouth of the Hudson River. largest city of the world, with its skyscrapers is unique. International center of finance and culture, it is also the home of the United Nations. Philadelphia, with its Liberty Bell and historical and quaint buildings, is not only one of the largest cities of our country, but, with New York, was one of our early capitals. Here our Constitution was written, here Benjamin Franklin lived. Throughout all the states of this region, sports of all kinds; vacation spots to satisfy every individual taste abound

The southeast again is dotted with historic sites and magnificent scenery. Here developed the plantation system based on tobacco and cotton dependent on slaves in its early stages, that slavery which was to bring on one of the great and tragic struggles of the world, our Civil War. In the northern part of this section is Washington, our national capital, said to be one of the most beautifully laid out cities in the world. Government buildings, national monuments and shrines, museums, art galeries, draw visitors the year around. Willamsburg, faithfully restored, reflects the life of colonial America; St. Augustine,

the oldest of our cities, holds memories and monuments of Spanish occupation; New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, while really in the region of the central part of the country, belongs to the Old South. It is famous for its Mardi Gras; its French-Spanish history; its fine cookery. Florida, internationally famed playground, offers sports of all kinds, winter and summer, and beautiful beaches.

From the Alleghenies to the Rockies stretch the great plains of the United States. This is the breadbasket of the country, with its wheat and cornfields golden in the harvest. In the southern section, oil, black gold, flows out of the ground, bringing riches and power for industry. Cotton, too, forms one of the basic crops. The plains of the western and southern half of this section support the large and flourishing cattle industry.

Underneath the northeastern part of our Middle West and overlapping into the east, occur the great coal beds which supply industry and the people with fuel, power and light. Here, too, is oil; and around the Great Lakes are rich iron ore deposits.

The cities of this vast region are many and modern: Chicago, the Great Lakes seaport, capable of being linked by a chain of lake and river waterways to the Atlantic; Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Minneapolis, among others, great industrial and agricultural centers, with their products of automobiles, planes, grains, and other products; Fort Worth, city of the Texas cattle industry, with its annual rodeo; Dallas, combining industry and cattle; Houston, tidewater port of the Gulf of Mexico, the largest cotton shipping center in the United States, the largest oil shipping port in the world.

The southwest, settled first by Spain, with its chain of missions, is romantic and spectacular. Here lie the great American deserts; the towering Rocky Mountains; the Grand Canyon; Death Valley; the ghost towns of the silver and gold booms. Here, also, in California, lies the great Imperial Valley, noted for its luscious citrus fruits. Here is a huge mining and cattle industry. Here, also, is another vacation land such as on the east coast,

with beautiful beaches, mountain lakes, sunny desert oases. And here, too, lies the great movie industry center.

Among the cities of interest in this section are: Salt Lake City, home of the Mormon faith; Los Angeles-Hollywood, of movie fame, Denver, in the mining country; Santa Fe, historic end of the Santa Fe Trail, and a center of art and Indian lore of the southwest.

The northwest, in which we include northern California, again has much to offer the traveler in beautiful scenery and historic sites. This is a cattle country; a dairy country; a great agricultural country; a great lumber country; a great mining country. In Oregon came to an end the famous Oregon Trail, blazed by Lewis and Clark, later the highway to the northwest. In northern California occurred one of the most famous of the gold rushes of history; and one of the most disastrous earthquakes. Along the Pacific Coast is one of the great scenic highways of the world running through scenes of incomparable beauty.

The cities of this region are modern and prosperous: San Francisco, important in the Gold Rush, with its beautiful harbor entered through the Golden Gate, is an important naval base and commercial port, and uniquely interesting and beautiful; Berkeley, site of the largest of our universities, the University of California; Portland, Oregon, City of Roses; Seattle, Washington, great port and shipping center.

The two newest states to be admitted to our union are Alaska and Hawaii. Once known as 'Seward's Folly' after the Secretary of State who was instrumental in purchasing it, Alaska has become one of the most valuable possessions of the United States. It is noted for its fishing and seal industries; for its mines; for its fertile soil. It is also noted for its spectacular scenery: high snowcapped peaks of the Rockies; huge glaciers; flower covered valleys; immense snowfields. In its comparatively small area the climate ranges from the intense cold of the

polar regions to the more moderate of the north temperate zones. Alaska is one of the last frontiers of our country and an outpost of our defense. It has had a colorful history; and has today a cosmopolitan population. It may be reached by boat, plane, or the Alcan Highway

Juneau, its capital, is in the mining district; Fairbanks, a modern town in a mining and agricultural district is the seat of the University of Alaska; Ketchikan, the southernmost town, is the center of the copper, gold, silver and platinum mining district.

The Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands, are a mid-Pacific chain, centrally distant from four continents. These are tropical islands, dominated by mountain ranges, many peaks of which are volcanoes. The trees and plants are tropical. The native Hawaiians are of the brown races of the Pacific. In this land, sugar and pineapple reign.

The beautiful scenery, exotic atmosphere, friendly people, make Hawaii an ideal vacation spot. Surf riding, one of the unique sports of Hawaii, is an exciting attraction. Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, is the principal city and port. It offers excellent hotels, shops, beautiful beaches, and a well-planned tourist program.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS. Our National Park System is administered through our National Park Service, which has constructed roads, trails, and free public campsites where necessary throughout the areas of the country coming under its control. Other facilities, such as hotels, lodges, cabins, and bus transportation are provided by private concessionaires. Rangers provide protection to the parks; guides are available, naturalists or historians give talks and conduct tours. Fishing is allowed in some areas, governed by state laws and licenses, but hunting is not permitted. Information concerning the parks may be obtained from the Superintendent of the particular area or from the Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the

- Interior, Washington 25, D. C. A list of these parks and their outstanding features follows:
- Acadia, Maine (1919), 28,308. Rugged coastal area on Mount Desert Island and nearby mainland.
- Big Bend, Texas (1944), 691,339. Mountains and desert in the great bend of the Rio Grande.
- Bryce Canyon, Utah (1928), 36,010. Grotesque fairyland of rock formations in many colors.
- Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico (1930), 45,527. Vast caverns with magnificent and curious formations.
- Crater Lake, Oregon (1902), 160,290. Deep blue lake in heart of extinct volcano.
- Everglades, Florida (1947), 271,008. Subtropical swamps and prairies. Rich bird and animal life.
- Glacier, Montana (1910), 997,248. Rocky mountain scenery with glaciers and lakes. Part of Waterton-Glacier Internattional Peace Park established, 1932.
- Grand Caynon, Arizona (1919), 645,296. Mile deep gorge. World's most titanic example of erosion.
- Grand Teton, Wyoming (1929), 94,893. Majestic peaks, picturesque lakes, an unspoiled wilderness.
- Great Smoky Mountains, North Carolina, Tennessee (1930), 461,004. Loftiest mountains east of the Black Hills, virgin forests.
- Hawaii, (1916), 173,405. Active volcanoes, tropical vegetations, fern forests.
- Hot Springs, Arkansas (1921), 1,019. Forty-seven mineral hot springs said to have therapeutic value.
- Isle Royale, Michigan (1940), 133,839. Great wilderness island in Lake Superior; moose herd.
- Kings Canyon, California (1940), 452,905. Mountains, canyons, groves of giant sequoias.

- Lassen Volcanic, California (1916), 103,269. Only recently active volcano in United States proper.
- Mammoth Cave, Kentucky (1936), 50,585. Historic series of caverns. Underground river.
- Mesa Verde, Colorado (1906), 51,018. Large number of Indian cliff dwellings and other ruins.
- Mount McKinley, Alaska (1917), 1,939,319. Highest mountain in North America. Unusual wildlife.
- Mount Rainier, Washington (1899), 241,525. Greatest single peak glacial system in United States.
- Olympic, Washington (1938), 846,719. Mountain wilderness, rain forests, Roosevelt elk.
- Platt, Oklahoma (1906,) 912. Cold mineral springs with distinctive properties.
- Rocky Mountain, Colorado (1915), 252,788. Magnificent section of Rocky Mountains.
- Sequoia, California (1890), 385,100. Groves of giant sequoias. Mount Whitney, highest in United States.
- Shenandoah, Virginia (1935), 193,473. Scenic portion of Blue Ridge Mountains with Skyline Drive.
- Wind Cave, South Dakota (1903), 26,583. Limestone caverns in Black Hills; buffalo herd.
- Yellowstone, Wyoming Montana Idaho (1872), 2,213,207. World's greatest geyser area; spectacular falls and canyon; lakes; abundant wildlife.
- Yosemite, California (1890), 756,441. Inspiring gorge with sheer granite cliffs; waterfalls, three groves of giant sequoias; high sierras.
- Zion, Utah (1919), 94,241. Multicolored gorge in southern Utah's desert and canyon country.
 - (The area above given in acres; source map of RECREATION-AL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.)

STATES	NICKNAME	STATE FLOWER
Alabama Alaska Arizona	Cotton State Sunset Land or Apache State	Goldenrod Forget-me-not Sahara Cactus
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia	The Wonder State The Golden State Centennial State Nutmeg State Blue Hen State or Diamond State	Apple Blossom Golden Poppy Columbine Mountain Laurel Peach Blossom
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan	Peninsula State Cracker State Aloha State Gem State Sucker State The Hoosier State The Hawkeye State The Sunflower State Blue Grass State The Pelican State Pine Tree State The Old Line State Bay State Wolverine State	Orange Blossom Cherokee Rose Hibiscus Syringa The Violet Tulip Tree Blossom Wild Rose Sunflower Goldenrod Magnolia Pine Cone Black-eyed Susan May Flower Apple Blossom
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York	North Star State Bayou State Show-Me-State Stub-Toe-State Cornhusker State The Silver State Granite State The Garden State Sunshine State Empire State	Moccasin Flower Magnolia Hawthorn Bitter Root Goldenrod Sagebrush Purple Lilac Yucca Rose

STATES	NICKNAME	STATE FLOWER
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio	Tar Heel State Flickertail State Buckeye State	Oxeye Daisy Wild Prairie Rose Scarlet Carnation
Oklahoma Oregon	Boomer State Beaver State	Mistletoe Oregon Grape
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	Keystone State Little Rhody	Mountain Laurel Violet
South Caroloina	Palmetto State	Yellow Jasmine
South Dakota	Sunshine State	Pasque
Tennessee	Volunteer State	Iris
Texas	Lone Star State	Bluebonnet
Utah	Beehive State	Sego Lily
Vermont	Green Mountain State	Red Clover
Virginia	Old Dominion State	Dogwood
Washington	Evergreen State	Rhododendron
West Virginia	Panhandle State	Rhododendron
Wisconsin	Badger State	Violet
Wyoming	Equality State	Indian Paintbrush

GREAT LAKES AND NIAGARA FALLS. On the border between Canada and the United States, lie the five great bodies of water, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, the Great Lakes, great avenues of trade, on the shores of which are large cities. These lakes are also the scene of many happy vacation cruises. Superb scenery, luxurious boats, lazy days, bring relaxation and pleasure. For those interested in the history of the region: these lakes were the center of the great inland fur trade and the scene of the self-sacrificing missionaries of the great religious orders. They were also the scene of bloody battles with the Indians and other foe in the turbulent days of the settling of the continent.

At the eastern end of Lake Ontario is the outlet of the Great Lakes and one of the wonders of the modern world, Niagara Falls. Long famed as a honeymoon resort, this magnificent spectacle draws thousands of visitors annually. The Horseshoe Falls of the Canadian side are 155 feet high while the American

falls are 162 feet high. One of the interesting trips here is the visit to the cave under the falls, an awe-inspiring experience.

PORTO RICO. Porto Rico, or Puerto Rico, discovered by Columbus, explored by Ponce de Leon, of the fountain of youth fame, is our possession in the romantic region of the Spanish Main. San Juan, its capital, with its beautiful harbor, beckons to the traveler to come and share its excellent hotels, beautiful scenery, glorious climate, in a scene romantically historic. Sports of all kinds, day trips to other islands, and enticing shops are added attractions.

CANADA

To the north of the United States, across the longest unfortified border in the world, lies our sister nation, Canada. Extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the United States to the North Pole, Canada is the largest country in the western hemisphere. Once part of a French Empire, Canada has a large French population centered in the province of Quebec, which retains many of the customs and ways of life in France. Here the visitor will see oxen drawing carts; the quaint sloping-roofed houses; the wayside shrines; outdoor circular ovens. Quebec city combines reminders of its French origin in its lower town under the cliff on top of which rises the great Hotel Frontenac, and echoes of early English settlement in the little house where the Duke of York once lived. Further up the St. Lawrence lies Montreal, a large, modern city, home of McGill University.

In the east are the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia holds interest for the traveler, both for its romance and history. Here is the home of Evangeline; here also in Annapolis Royal we have a settlement older than our Jamestown. Halifax, with its beautiful harbor, its citadel, is the largest city of the region, with St. John, at the mouth of the river of the same name, second in size.

These provinces are famous vacation lands. The Bay of Fundy, with the highest tides in the world, produces the natural wonders of the reversible falls at St. John and the tidal bore of

the Peticodiac River. Deep sea fishing combines with trout and salmon fishing on such famous rivers as the Restigouche, Mirimachi, St. John and the Tobique. In the fall, the hunting claims the attention of sportsmen, with deer, moose, bear and partridge as the prey. Beautiful beaches, lovely lakes, attract the traveler.

Linked to the east by a system of modern railways, the Canadian Rockies of the west are another famous vacationland. Jasper Park with its snowcapped mountains, its snowfields and glaciers, sparkling waterfalls and lakes, luxurious hotel, offers swimming, golf, tennis, horseback riding and other sports. Rocky Mountain Park, with Lake Louise, near Banff, is another favorite vacation spot. Mountain climbing with experienced guides is an added attraction.

Canada's modern cities: Toronto, Ottawa, the capital, Winnipeg, Vancouver, offer excellent hotels, shopping and other attractions.

INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The Indians of the United States and Canada command the attention of every traveler throughout those two countries. Archeological remains, such as those of the cliffdwellers of the southwest and the mound builders of the Mississippi Valley, among other interesting sites, deserve the attention given them by the discriminating traveler.

The seasonal ceremonies of different sections, some of which are open to outsiders, present an unforgettable experience for those able to witness them.

The American Indian, in all sections of these countries which once belonged to him, has much to offer in his interpretation of the lives of his ancestors and in his endeavors to reproduce for your inspection and purchase, the arts which made them famous. According to the section which you visit, you will find pottery, blankets, jewelry and other products for sale.

LATIN AMERICA

Below the Rio Grande and the states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, you enter a completely foreign land—foreign in language, history and customs. Many of the people of Latin America are of native Indian stock. Others are descendants of the Spaniards and Portuguese who settled these regions and who created from them extensive and wealthy colonial empires. These countries, early in the nineteenth century, broke away from the mother countries, and formed the independent nations we know today.

MEXICO. The country immediately south of us, Mexico, has had an interesting history. Conquered by Cortez, it became one of the important outposts of the Spanish empire. From its settlements were sent those missionaries who settled much of our southwest. Its capital, Mexico City, contains the oldest university on the North American continent. The city is noted for its many beautiful parks, buildings and avenues; and is a center of the art and culture of this section of Latin America. Its museum contains the famous calendar stone of the Aztecs. Other monuments of that interesting people from whom Cortez wrested control are either in the city or within easy reach. The Pyramids of Teotihuacan, the floating gardens of Xochimilco, are constant attractions for the visitor. The markets of Mexico City are most interesting and on successive days are devoted to the distinctive products of different cities and towns.

Other cities of Mexico which you may wish to visit are: Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, famous seaside resort; Puebla, center of the tile-making industry; Tehuacan, of the mineral springs; Oaxaca, noted for its archeological monuments and its great Indian markets; Taxco and Guanjuato, silver centers; Mazatlan, picturesque seaport; Cuernavaca, beautiful city very near Mexico City itself. Of special interest to persons interested in natural phenomena, is Paricutin, volcano which has had its beginning in our century.

Sports which the visitor to Mexico may enjoy are the bull-fighting with the season from October to March; JAI ALAI, that

fast, exciting Spanish ball game; and charro riding and roping which takes place every Sunday in Chapultepec Park.

One special section of Mexico is of special interest to the tourist who is interested in the civilizations of the American Indian. At Chichen Itza, and extending from this site in Yucatan into Guatemala, are the great monuments of the Mayas, that most highly developed civilization of the Indians of the hemisphere. The Mayan civilization has been compared to that of the ancient Greeks. Their priests were accomplished astronomers and mathematicians; their builders and artists have left remarkable monuments to their art. These Indians had a well-developed system of hieroglyphics, and an organized calendar. Chichen Itza has accommodations for travelers, and is well worth a visit.

THE WEST INDIES. The romantic setting, the beautiful climate, the quaint cities, make the West Indies of the Spanish Main a wonderful spot for a vacation. You may reach this vacationland by plane or boat. You may go to one place for your entire stay, or you may go on one of the delightful Caribbean cruises, stopping at several ports. This is the land of Columbus, the Spanish conquistadors, Sir Henry Morgan and his fellow buccaneers, and the black Napoleon, Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Havana, capital of Cuba, 'pearl of the Antilles,'; Kingston, capital of Jamaica, 'the most beautiful island in the world,'; Nassau, capital of the Bahamas; Port au Prince, capital of Haiti; Curacao, of the Netherlands West Indies; are just a few of the places which offer you beautiful scenery, exotic flowers, sports of all kinds, including exciting deepsea fishing, dancing under tropical stars, swimming in the blue Carribean or bathing in limpid mountain pools. You may visit the ramparts of the Spaniards; you may visit the haunts of pirates; you may visit sugar plantations; you may see where famous rums and liqueurs are made; you may shop.

BERMUDA. While not a part of the West Indies, this crown colony of Great Britain, in the Atlantic only about six hundred miles from New York, offers much the same attractions. This

group of islands, discovered by the Spaniard, Juan Bermudez in the sixteenth century, offers an ideal climate the whole year; excellent golf courses, hotels and beaches; quaint scenes, with vari-colored houses and beautiful flowers and foliage. There are few automobiles on the island, making a peaceful, leisurely existance. St. George, its first capital, and Hamilton, the present capital, are the principal towns.

PANAMA, crossroads of the world, is the link between the continents of the Western Hemisphere, and, through the Panama Canal, joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Panama City, at the Pacific end of the canal, is one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the world. Here the traveler finds people from all over the world and the shops reflect in their wares this diversity of population.

Panama City is of interest in its beauty and its history. One of the ports of Spain's great silver fleet, and center of trade for the empire, it was taken and sacked by Sir Henry Morgan in one of the most spectacular feats of the era of the buccaneers. Today it is a port of call for all ships passing through the canal, and is the capital of the Republic of Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA

At the eastern end of the Isthmus of Panama begins the continent of South America. Its northern part lies athwart the equator, its jungles drained by the mighty Amazon River; its southern tip is cold, bleak and stormy. The continent contains ten independent countries and the Guianas, British, French and Dutch.

ARGENTINA is a great cattle raising and agricultural country. Its gauchos are the picturesque cowboys of the pampas, where yerba mate is the favored drink. Buenos Aires, a modern upto-date city, is its capital. Wide avenues, beautiful churches and other buildings make it one of the outstanding cities of the world.

BRAZIL, land of coffee, rubber, diamonds and orchids, is the largest of the South American countries. Its beautiful capital,

Rio de Janeiro, is unique among the cities of the world. Situated on one of the world's finest harbors, lively and gay, this city is the former seat of a branch of the royal family of Portugal. It combines a charming air of tradition with modern living. Its mosaic paved streets; its beautiful beaches, parks, buildings and avenues, make it an unforgettable experience for the traveler. Sao Paulo, the large city of the south of Brazil, is a great industrial center and the coffee capital. It has, besides the coffee, another claim to distinction: here at the Butantan Snake Farm are developed life-saving serums for snake bites and tropical diseases.

PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY, the two smallest countries of the continent, are not small in their attractions for the tourist. Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, charms with its old world, leisurely air, and its colorful markets. Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, offers smart, sophisticated entertainment in one of the world's lovelier cities.

CHILE is a long, narrow country on the Pacific Coast, separated from Argentina and Brazil, with whom it makes up the ABC powers, by the high peaks of the Andes. Its capital, Santiago, smart, cosmopolitan and Spanish in flavor, with all facilities for exciting sports, is especially appealing to those in search of sunshine and fun.

BOLIVIA AND PERU are the Andean countries with large Indian populations. Here in Bolivia is Lake Titicaca, literally a lake in the clouds and the highest navigable body of water in the world. La Paz is its capital, a city of steep streets, picturesque houses, interesting markets. Peru is the center of one of the most fascinating Indian civilizations of the past. The Incas, noted for their remarkable buildings; their great, well-organized empire; their beautiful artistry in gold, textiles, ceramics, and feathers, are a never-ending source of interest. Cuzco, at one time the headquarters of the Incas, had the famous Temple of the Sun, with its great disc of solid gold. From this city you may travel by autocarril to Machu Picchu, believed to be the city from which this remarkable Inca civilization came, and to which

it retreated from the Spaniards. On top of the Andes, this site is a remarkable tribute to the engineering genius of these Indians.

ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA are also Andean countries. Quito, the capital of Ecuador, while it sits on top of the equator, is so high up in the Andes that it has a climate of perpetual spring. Here is Mount Cotopaxi, highest active volcano in the world. Bogota, capital of Colombia, is a center of art and culture. The life of the city is leisurely, modern and gently romantic. Colombia is also a land of orchids, Cali being a famous center for this exotic flower.

VENEZUELA is the land of oil, of history and romance. On the Spanish Main, its cities were the prey of pirates. Caracas, beautiful capital of the country, is the birthplace of Simon Bolivar, liberator of South America. Its old churches, quaint, tile-roofed houses, narrow streets, charm the visitor.

CUSTOMS OF THE UNITED STATES

If you travel outside of the United States or its possessions, you must face customs officials on your return. If you are on a boat or a plane, customs slips will be given to you on which you are to declare all purchases. You will fill out these forms and present them to the designated official before landing, or crossing the border. You are allowed to bring \$500 worth of goods into the country duty free. The inspector will compute the duty on all articles above that figure. You must pay the amount assessed. Your sales slips or memoranda of purchases should be presented at this time for a guide in computing duties.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES

		Altitude
Mountain	Location	Feet
Mount McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Mount Whitney		14.496

Mount Elbert	Colorado	4 420
Mount Rainier	Washington	4 408
Mount Rainier	Lawsii 4	2 992
Mauna Kea	NA/	2 705
Gannett Peak	.vvyoming	3,700
Kings Peak	Utan	3,498
North Truchas Pk	New Mexico1	3,306
Bdy. Pk. White Mts	Nevada1	3,145
Granite Peak	Montana1	2,850
Borah Peak	.Idaho1	2,655
San Francisco Peak	Arizona1	2,611
Mount Hood	Oregon1	1,253
Mount Apo	Philippines	9,610
El Capitan	Texas	8,700
Harney Peak	South Dakota	7,242
Clingmans Dome	Tennessee	6,644
Mount Washington	New Hampshire	6,288
Mount Rogers	.Virginia	5,719
Mount Marcy	New York	5,344
Mount Katahdin	Maine	5,267
Black Mesa		4,978
Spruce Knob	.West Virginia	4,860
Brasstown Bald		4,768
Mount Mansfield	_	4,393
Big Black Mountain		
Sassafras Mountain		
Mount Graylock		
Black Butte		
Backbone Mountain		
Negro Mountain	.reimsylvama	3,213

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN LAKES THE GREAT LAKES

Lake		Area	
Superior	31,820	square	miles
Michigan	22,400	66	4.6

Huron	23,010	66	cı
Erie		"	4.6
Ontario		66	66
		Are	ea in
Lake	Location S	quare	Miles
Lake of the Woods	Minnesota	• • • • • • • • • •	1,485
Ponchartrain	Louisiana		
Champlain	New York	• • • • • • • • •	490
	Michigan		
Salton Sea	California		287
Winnebago	Wisconsin	• • • • • • • • •	215
Tahoe	California		193
Leech	Minnesota		174
Yellowstone	Wyoming		140
Malheur	Oregon		128
Summer	Oregon		128
	Louisana		
Moosehead	Maine	• • • • • • • • •	117
Devils	North Dakota		111
	California		
Honey	California		100

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

In addition to such sources as your travel agent, the railroads, bus, air and steamship lines, there are the following suggestions to be made if you wish detailed information on any area you plan to visit.

THE UNITED STATES

RECREATIONAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES. A map issued by the United States Travel Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. This map has information on the National Parks, Monuments, Historic Sites, Forests, Trails, and other outstanding recreational features of the country.

THE AMERICAN GUIDE, edited by H. G. Alsberg, published by Hastings House, New York, is a detailed directory of routes, cities and towns of the United States.

THE WPA GUIDES OF THE STATES, published by various publishers, have much of interest to offer on the outstanding features and history of the individual states.

THE TOURIST OR PUBLICITY BUREAUS maintained by every State and usually located in the capital, will send maps and descriptive literature to the inquirer.

ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO

The steamship companies serving these States and this possession are excellent sources of information for the traveler and will send descriptive literature and other materials.

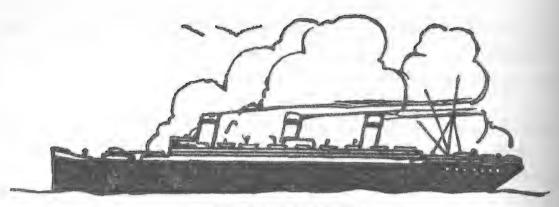
Each of these places has Publicity or Tourist Bureaus which may be addressed at Juneau, Honolulu and San Juan respectively.

LATIN AMERICA

THE SOUTH AMERICAN HANDBOOK (latest edition) is an English publication which contains detailed and comprehensive information on the countries of this region.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, Washington, D. C. also will send the traveler information.

THE CONSULATES AND TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAUS of the different countries will provide you with literature, maps and other information.



"EN ROUTE"

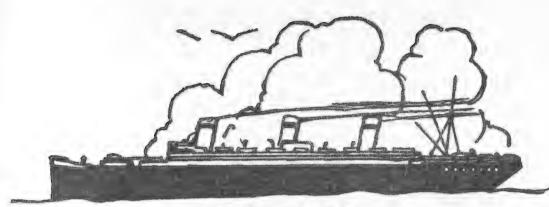
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DATE____

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THE LOG-EN ROUTE

DATE	COURSE	POSITION	RUN	REMARKS



RETURNING

CAPTAIN

DATE

9

THE LOG-RETURNING

DATE	COURSE	POSITION	RUN	REMARKS

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TRIP

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TRIP

EVENT	Date with a Brezilian	DATE 1962
	Date with a Brezilian wolf, Brasilia zoo	

a real voodoo ceremon, at Sumare' - macumba.

EVENT Visiting Vila Vella DATE Jan. 6, 1963

* seeing the uplands

northwest of Civileba

EVENT Finding bulbs of orangATE Jan. 8, 1963 gesneriad at Barlquis

Synassin!!!

Lacolight of trip

EVENT Visit & Quinta Dallardo Pay. 21, 1963

Sica ruin at Pachacamac.

EVENT Letting home!!! DATE Febr 23, 1963

EVENT DATE _____

EVENT DATE_____

EVENT DATE_____

EVENT DATE_____

Place new york to Brasilia

Date Dec. 7, 1962

Place Branchia & Rio de Janeiro

Date Sec. 26, 62

Place Ris de Janeiro & São Paulo

Date Jan. 3, 63

Place San Paulo & Curitibe

Date Jan. 10,63 - Jan. 11,63
Place Cevitiba & Foz de Igreasoù, then
to Catarata, argentina

Date Jan, 12, 63 - Jan 22, 63

Place Hotel Regidon) Brenos aires

Date Jan-23 - Jan. 31, 1963
Place (Savoy Hotel) Lina, Peru

Date Jan. 31 - Febr. 12, 1963 Place (menendez Hotel), Cali, Colombia

Date Feb. 12-13, 1963
Place Residencia Steves, Bogeta

Date Feb. 13-16 Place Hotel Natibara, Medellin

Date Feb. 16-17 Place Hotel Panama - Hilton, Panama City

Date Feb. 17-22
Place Barro-Colorado Island, C. Z.

EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED

Date Dec. 3 1962

mondo,

Place New York & Brasilia

Weather excellent

We left n. G. International aufort at 8 AM on a Pan american jet plane, aspects 184 at 11 we were served a lunch of checke breast, celery-much room soup, saled, fetel four & offee at 12 we came down at San Juan, Puerto Rico for 45 menutos very wind, + hot We heard boby chicken peoper in boxes on their way from a hetcher with a Spanish name + saw about 6 large books of them. about 2 " Twe came down Port of Apain Friendad for 45 minute, & collected our first is sect by searching a the wednowlade the customs office whe wat of the other passengers were wiede the ban, at 7 30 (9 30 Braziltine) we arrived at Brasilia after a long dark flight own grings travers with only lightness in the east with eve were right ex Branda.

Date Dec. 12, 1962

Walnosday

Place Res

Weather Warm of clouds hund

Date Dec. 13, 1962 Thursday

Place Rig

Weather Word worm Sunid - Right showers

We got my camera at the zees place to day they the went to the museum this morning of as Darishad declared giothing was wrong with it! I But more know Quelet the few beetles there of his enterwood with where my Wester motor hadgors so Venthast tale peter the entendages to that she want to write up, along at the OC Donna Maria Magdalore, Pertheo friend & the a lend of the collect. Wort 11, Bertha come in very editor of the Institute a publication, had Dr. Kutsada terre t nor work because of the draft in the oringerest lab unlined, I showed me the western Bragelin frogs the general con municipalitation tout, in the governor allowed for me-perhaps 40 gars on - 200 afecimous inall. De had wille some asked for freed some domes Demonitor had broadplant in the nor herstern the typical Cabriet & the testing sout 4 us met ries, block eight beans rawonen, stock (lough, butwith beginnest the Dunarais stone which was a adolicrous flower), coffee flowed had mille Volange marmly fearful alittle - Indred have the stanged piccosto Mentonin the Mohusep in the roof to so the really be embradered that wanted the clother with magnificent vow of thelay, the distant cit, Coverador July who gran an sold lotte seld unself here The new made, wand of factories at the foot of the lell bad a wonder fet tune looking at their town medicing defected dat infrare it is my oficer. The library on topage a notingets, agree marines of garnets. We get as Irono whered to tothe worderful intricate carvings sonicy all effect to trusqueles which were to certify ensule of despotable legotable tops a gerdind of tomatel inde walked under both our hotel, white a single state of jacarantawood, alequitate of the Doc meter long of faccioting of at an Mouthor dieg fadfnow tape back town devellastuck + coffe town to shops.

EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED Monday Date Dec. 31, 1962 Date Jan. 1, 1963 Tuesday Place Sar Paulo Place Sar Paulo & Sontos Weather Rainy, cloudy, then heavy rain Weather Cloudy, rainy Withhat found all night, the canal had overflowed the Wederided & go & Soulos to day, so we arrived at the brees to se men could handly get me to the museum, Derice station of 930 were solt tecteds for the 102 kms which left out at 12, as we had planted to got the historical more, about 1, & ferally arrived at Santo after a ride three the The restaurant rear the musium was not ofen, so take Ferraire beautiful moventains. Then we learned we could not get any showed us a worken great lench, I whilese were estimated return testet, will be moverous!! But Olhought of the the flies that wanted to share our food, Bokormann came in & railway, so we planned to try that First we had lund at ask us to the house to suche collections of 20 clothe Stist the lugarious attanting Hotel, of then walked on the beach min from the museum, so we got a taxi. He built him house of collected shells timest for an hour, & I photographed some with a lab room in which there are 12000 frogs be collected, ship at another the beach is sported now by cast up sercel 237, thetay beatles, to fine library (for Bugil) to tash & too many people. We finally got a tape & taken There are there and the grand nothing at allowed merget to the station at Jundeae, y got there at 2 PM & boughton her Healsolike plants & has lots of succularly mosty return techets for the 40'clock train. There was not time & - which brown He in Agine me paratypes of several of his go was brash & the beach so photographed the 1641 church Afories He left before 4 & west & the Cruzzierds Suloffer next class, + some feet let street reanes at 3 2 the line loge I to betieve my grounglesses Holdgon believe it they had be before the bullet man fit was for the 4PM fraint sent back & Rio! (but in le be returned here by to ednosdy assitives, weget abound + sat until 4 2 before starting, and at

I hope!) The we ficked up my films which were not too the status in SP there were notapies asit was raining so

britistages filter & some britler for flater for Dois on the we had & walls to our hotel! What a day !!

Date Jan. 2, 1983 Hednosday
Place São Paulo Date Jein 3, 1963 Thursday
Place Lar Paulo and Civitiba Weather Rainy, then sunny, then cloudy Weather Sunny & warm; rain, own, windy Dethis was my last day at the museum, finished This morning we investigated the abof at 914 Ken august eafying the cotations records, I sow the ranging species that advertised "stamped pieces for embroidery, top everie The Rand tech net burch room to museum, El named they had none, so we came back of visited the sood of plant some from the had collected over the covered & Vange shop on the hill behind our hold I got rex begonia read of came inforafew menite, & seid he would pack & several other good beids as well as an anarylless to the brogo sworted to borrees or blave in exchange. Zefly canthe which are probably the native beinds wanted When the surveyed the clouds ever about the most by our dest agric, after nearly an hour spent in trying to beautiful That ever seen so I took a few pectures out explain & thedeskelerle about what to do with my gree The museum windows glasses if the ore found we signed out I went to the We are feeleng to night as we have to mover surfort for the 2 PM plane to Civilian Thoughout is on high for curitiba. It is quote turing to have to fack + ground, I gives a fire view of the city, as Ihofe my photo infect so often! But the show must go on! will show We fley along the coast & firely wandown very light wild mountains. Ceviteba is in a valley 900M tugh of the clear bracing airt farms therd sof cattle of evena flock of shap I remember moof Minas Derses The - hotel is a baffy and floors, of the great is a haffy change from Rig & P. We sad in the clean (little park for awhile & saidle mon & stars for the first time.

	POAPIALO WIATA LPWO
Date Jan-6,1963 Sunday	Date Jan. 7, 1963
Place Curitiba, Vila Velha + Ponta Drasa	Place Contibe
Weather Clean + Let.	Weather Sunny + hot
A 10 Padre Mouro came for us in his ting Braziliai me	
Daughing twe started for Ponte Grossa, &r Longola & his family follow	I she got a few hears tooled
- ingin his car. He sailed along at 90 be 10 Km por hor thru wonderfu	I un broidery shop I had seen on
- wooded hills, the grassland with grazing gelrus, + the	was no hard-made bee by
thou sulcreps of sandstone We twent off the road & vist	lunchempet for cross-stitel
- was selle, a lown of huge squared riches weathered in	- overgow with araucories / fol
- alkerts of queer shopes, the Hen, the Ships the ships.	went to the museum, ande
From the Camel, the Boot, the Splina, the Leaning Town	the vig harned frog or La
almentemones a few or was dory there los, but we went	Journa to collect to mo
cataline a sandy fath tower pinh of yellow weined rocks,	
distant view of mountain were breath taking thoto. The	afterdimer & the little
highest frint on own road was 1170M. We arrived of Ponte	takendown & re baverso
Grossa about 1 + Padre Moure ordered spitted chielsen,	tind strat decontein.
potate saled, tomatoes & mineral water forus, all excellent	
On the way back up got our first drustable water since	
leaving home at a fife leading from the top of the mountain	
Hedreve is around the oritsberts of Curt by Back the pines. Athenew houses, I we got to out hotel about 6.	
The sound of the for some while about 6.	

Grando. 963

Itook Doris & the wood ways ears tooded Then we Mad seen on Saturday but ther nade lace. Got a resedesign plan Jose-statel, & some very and the aucorios / polins inton, Q+12 sum, I made in ra note, that est to smorrous the Cale extilities of painter et the Christma tree se baceropof the over

Date Jan 25, 1963 Frida.
Place Lina, and 106 Km. E. into the andes at 3500M. Date Jan. 24, 1963 Thursday Place Limà and Pachacamac Weather Fair and cool Weather Fair, then cloudy of fine rain at the pass. This morning we went to the successman at 9, & found We started will Dr. Ferreya & his 2 a suntants at 8-lt took to Dores from By Ferreyra, the derector, but by Welland, the buran low Aget beyond the city & start & charles The mountains ter tetologist, is in France after slowing we all overthe got higher thegen, at first on growth a little brown cretar I museum, which is too crowded as Dr. F. said, we went to but as clouds condonsed, some green things green The great I a little adobe annex which contains the foreg collection, + terroces for crops on the slopes were first made by the where the girl assistant & Dr. Hellard showed no the card Jacas, &r. Fred Han stilling use the passed thru someth catalogic of some 800 extres, most of which bolallook, town one of which had been partly destroyed by a land side The museum closed at 1 & Dr F sent un forme in the museum Dyears ago, We first stopped & collect at about 5000 ft. 5 I has I will take us collecting to morrow - A Seasked for som after we started upward again, I felt the weard, he deads a town the afternoon of a nice looking part - Zuncling man deggines of nausea He stopped at Kin 90+ Livas much less a weth a necesar & driver took us & 2 others to the fre- Inca enthus astic glow colorling then we had lunchasta and A Kelnea runs at Pachacamae, which was the fol, City dut, restaurant, but had oil to & Za choese sandwich. We It the laces as it never rains the huge pyramide sur west on again & the pass, at 1500 ft, of Scotlacted morst lichen a doud briefs was ingood shape with bestiges of red tooked for frage at a wet cliff. The torusanget passionly It yellow point still on the walls of the "Charle Chamber" In wentiful rod lily of which the coll give me builts took I ofterwards we saw the hear museum with fatter, really man, whoto, but as rain was beginning & fell we started two twearing from the old graves at Parakas Onthe back at 2 - arriving of the hold at 5 Hours stood it all I wayback we saw the level horsest gardens of Miraflows just fine, but I was really beat. and In art going & ugot Date Feb. 9, 963 Saturday
Place Cali and Palmera

Date Feb. 10, 1963 Seenday

Place Cali and Palmera

Weather Fine, warm, then showers of cooler.

Place Cali and nearly mountains Fair & warm, cool on mountains

The tate of the twith was concluded happily for jus This morning Bell took us for a lovely drive south as Belt the arrived at the hotel & free usup, the man of all into the footbells. Mountain streams that with the turtle came by to accept our price of 25 posos, so flowed very fast showet the high elevation, of the of I paid him, then presented the teerth to Bel for a feter fields & holls beyond were suferly, Lots of hand some a the Rio Rajoso station. We got my packages mailed beef calle were in the fields, some with calves a by Pan-air for \$ 20,72 29 lb brot it took the whole lat of birds were they including a red laneger, a kets

e morning. after beach Bills Hans Earne by Estate us of Descript seison-lasted flycatchers. But my camer a le Palmira to to bese the best to collection, The dong bed strifted, so Ishall not get a picture! In the the insectory was locked & the key in ali apparenty afternoon tell took meen a final ride up & the I but we drove around the gardens where there are Thre crosses, as he is bearing for Rix Rafore to-morrows more lendes of crotasthan I had everseen a hugithe road was washed ord t vory brimpy full of e wall of bougainvilles inseveral colors covered a hearfentures, for narrow, but as Bill is a fine entire bruiding, I when peeled up some seedfords driver, we made it OK. The view of for from the mainting

a some gardeners asked if I wanted flowers. They acrostheen too ballede Cauca was suferly Believe

men were Dr Lucdricases halfers, Lever glad & kas the crosses, the clouds on the Dog tooth Hounlains was

that wed nothing Washington They got me 2 lovely sufer to But the north Inbegan testry Da Ident

teefrage from apply of the traders falm of well-know resteller any of these pictures will be good I fresolve others for me on I left bon some botton

Date Feg. 17, 1963 Sunday

Date

Place Parama City and Barro Glorade Island

Place

Weather Fine, warm, then cloudy & humid

Weather

at 11 we got the train for Frejoles, where a native the sugar, pods, of later the fig , a farth tamed - Panamanin met us with the launch. It was a very peccary, camed by down near the bitchen rough ride across the canal to the Island. We and our Tapirs & occlots are found here, but we did not baggage rode up the hillow the cognided wagon, I found swany to night. afterdark Boca the Panamana Dr. J. Mrs. Bennett + My. Crobbs there. They were very kind took me night-collecting, LD, Bannett & Mr. Fints + + + showed us the annels of the air conditioned library came along. It was something for me to descend a We had an excellent lunch, then unfacted, then set hundred steep concrete steps outer a jungle trail, & on the parch watching the brids. Many big boats went & pake about among dead beeves for fraga Boca by as in this lake the go under their own proon. The caught 5 Fitzinger's frogo of Crebbs got I, but birdlife is very affarent, as or opendula nests no arrow poison fregs. I was charmed again with (oreoles) kang from the trees, of the beautiful black the fleshlights darting among large treatrunks, + + + yellow favorts Boef poffing in & out. We saw I playing on forms beside the stream. We hunted humming brids with green boolies & reddishtails for over an hour but found little, as it has been feeling at the flowering shrubs, just before dark to dry bere for mat kinds of frage to be out. some squawking farrots flew overhand, & Baca staged on for awhile, but we 3 returned later 7 or 8 toucans flying singly. an osprey to the lab by another stap flight of concrite wastrucy catching fish at the shore an Three blocks, Imadaged & edentify the frogs. Crebbs is red-tailed montheyowere in a cecropia tree ofter a former pupil of Dr. Hobbs of will get crayfish for him

Date Feb. 18, 1963 Ronday

Place Barro Coloredo Island

Weather Cloudy, warm, humid.

lurg room all day. We watched Mr. Crebbs lord morning & saw rainforest plants - huge fightree nots , the banded 15 bords, of which got photos trushs with mosses, ferns & shelf-funging of all the different ones. There were for 8 blue t white a lovely orange color, roots everywhere, I great

in the jungle sounded off several times during last night a heavy rain, nor a single frog, but the day. In the afternoon 2 of the topicocene when we got back we found dozens of tiny

of breed squash + carrots, after dark we This afternoon I identified my snake as the bronzo put on the ensect light ofget several good vine snake, I read another arganistory half

Date Fet. 19, 1963 Tuesday

Place Barro Glorador Ikland

Weather Cloudy, humid, rainy.

We were both tood, & searcely went outside the We took a walk along the Wheeler Trail this hunming birds in the bush beside the steps when racks overgrown with cruefing philodendrous + we came down to breakfast. The howler monkeys other plants. We did not see many insects after - uf & the betteten door to get each a big pan seet ticks crawling on us & beginning ontech leettes atthethe most common insects were through. By Moynikan came in for dinner, t is molts, bees of flies as well as morguitos quita nice young man. I was collecting inset, Several kinds of katzdids - very large once - at the window light for Doris, when a big roce bunting the notte too. mantide green hatydid turned around & night my finger - rentel a drop of blood came I never brows that grasshoppers could be ferocious!

Date Feb. 20, 1963 Wednesday

Date Feb. 21,1963 Thursday

Place Barro Colorado Id.

Weather Cloudy, humid, then sunny.

Place Barro Colorado Id. Weather Fair, warm, cloudy, slight shaves

This morning Jom & Jean Henry came for the day + leasther quiet day! Jos quiet, because nothing as the others had gone to tanama City, Doris Devera so explains to me as enforced rest (But we their hostesses - althorthey'd been here before + knew hada little walk to the right fork of Whalen it better than we did. a red-tailed moriley came ven Trail, & got a few plants, The & Panama collectors the forch of took a banana from Doris fand & got have brought in a lot of teny frogs all of one Reveral fine close-up photos of him. We had a find, but the other 2 kinds have not been short walk down by the stream where I collected found get. They also got some live fish which I hope last Surday night, & Got some Selagendla & forms to take home alive. There wore some different mother as accessories for our anagogroup. Two Pasasasses at the light to night, one with ruly eyes had a who are collecting for me brought in about 20 beautiful marbled brown & tan fattern some Phyllobates flotator, & some tadfoles which may be big scarat beetles affected for the first time their also and frost water crabo other frogs, bother Inthe jurgle just before a rain this afternoon, + craylish, the last am very glad to get for Horton, it got be dark that the fireflies began to light The insects of the light over the most floatful of the worlds at the light save insuch swerling

feet or a havry addones of all siges from timeles or two incide my dress. The seest tichs weget

down to ting ones 4 inch long. in the juigle are worse, as they are so hard & find

get, of the mother are beautiful-blue, gran, clouds that they get blinding glasser, in my.

yellow or marble-colored, sometimes with fugg novey ears, in my bair, V like even had a warf

90 EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED	EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED	91
Date	Date	American Control (Control (Con
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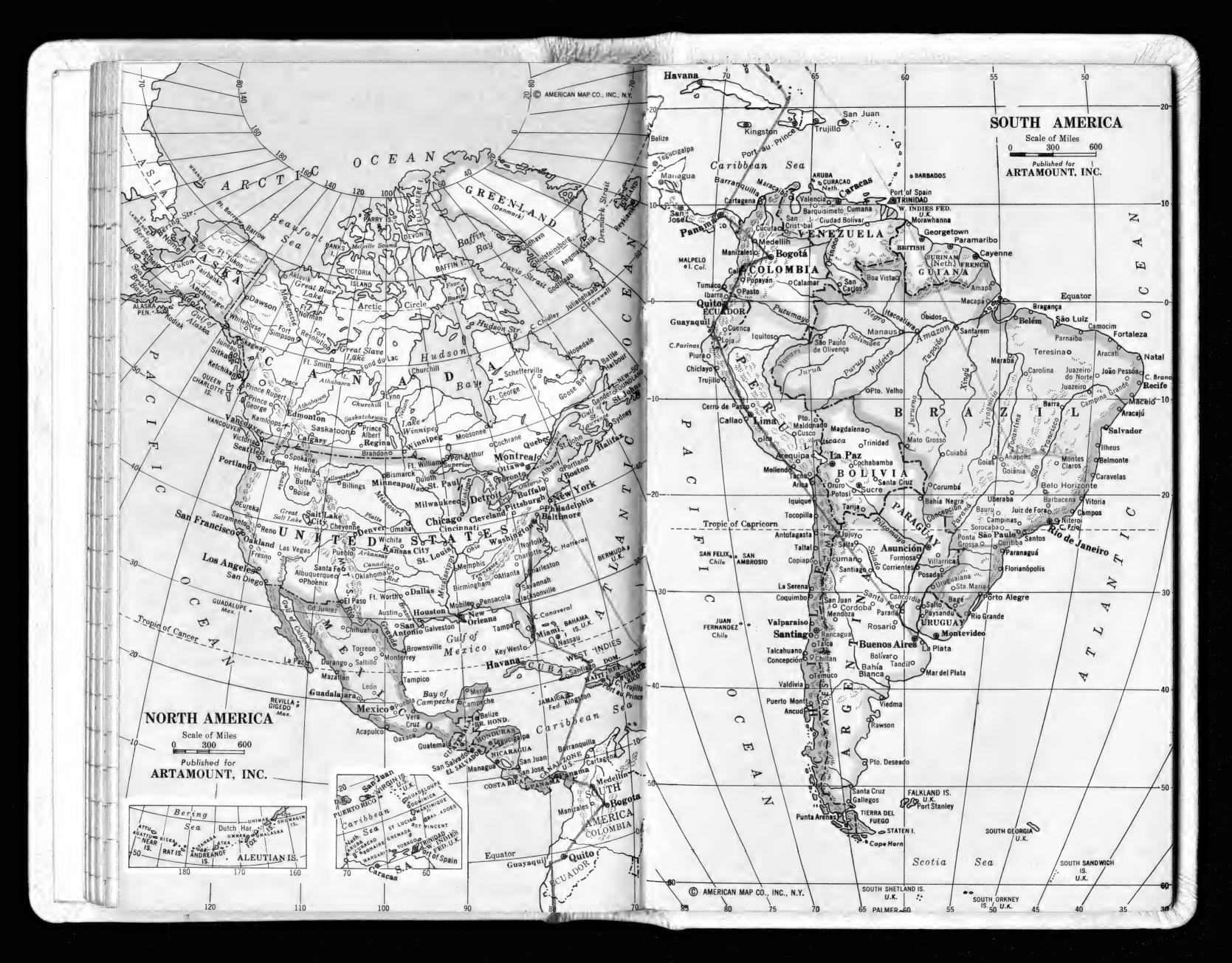
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Date	Date				
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Weather	Weather				

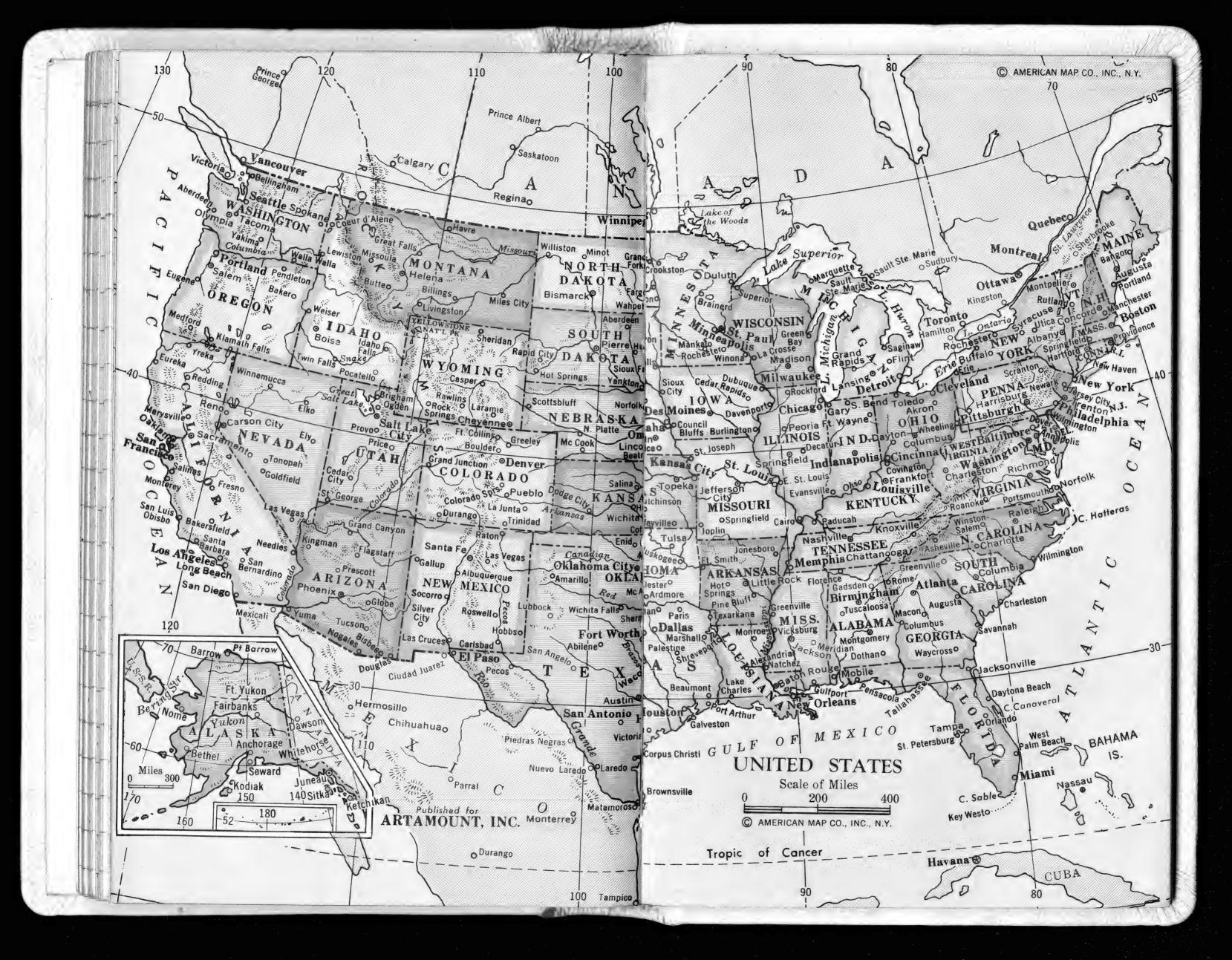
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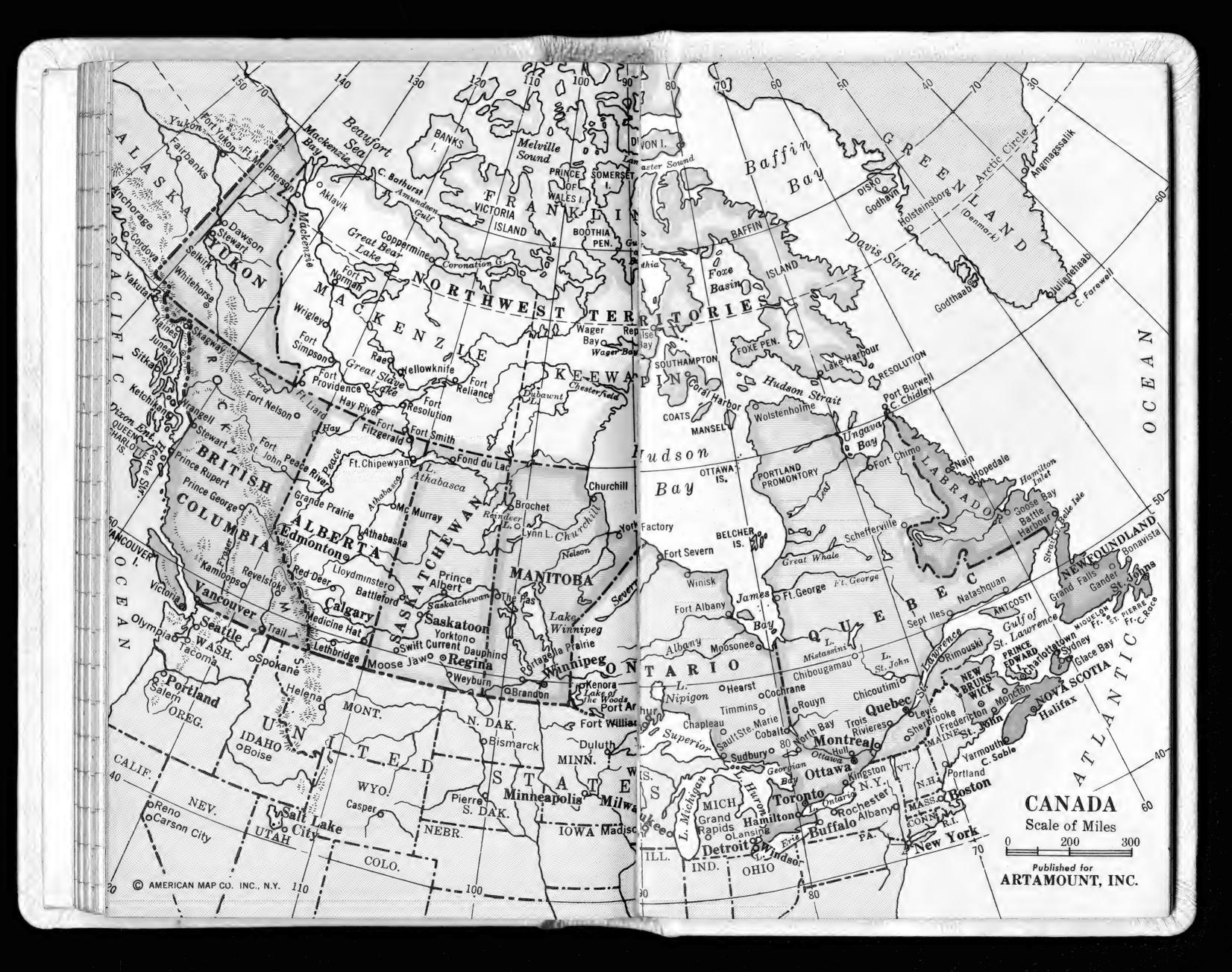
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99 EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED	EVENTS AND PLACES VISITED	95
Date	Date	products society growth 3 year study. About 4 should shoul
Place	Place	CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF TH
Weather	Weather	BBA LBA JAN TA'S GORB HINN NO FITTE SENSO HE BBA BERGER BON BA
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		addressing the Angeles and
		Germann variable (1994), in all 1 cases all all eventues community and distribute
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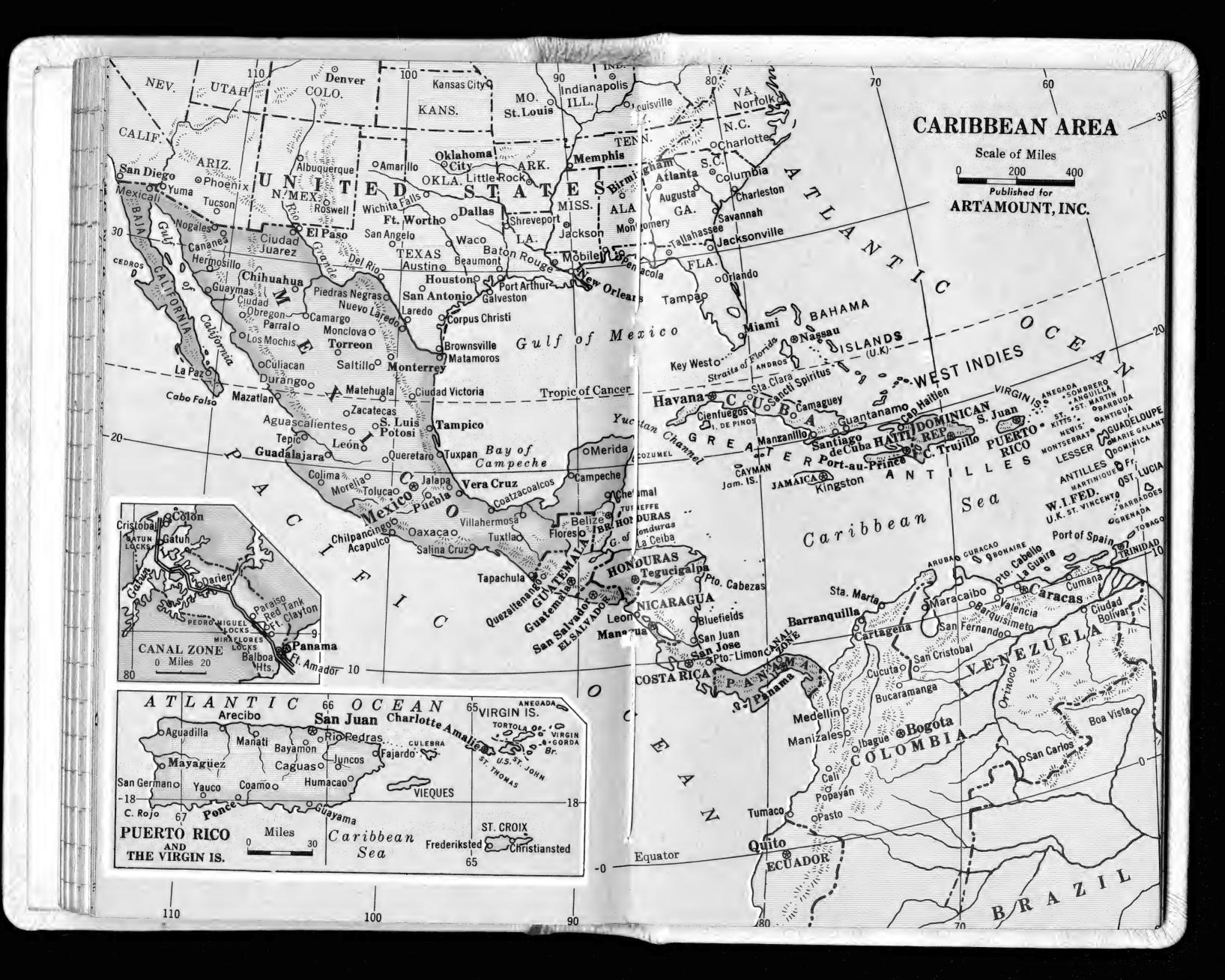
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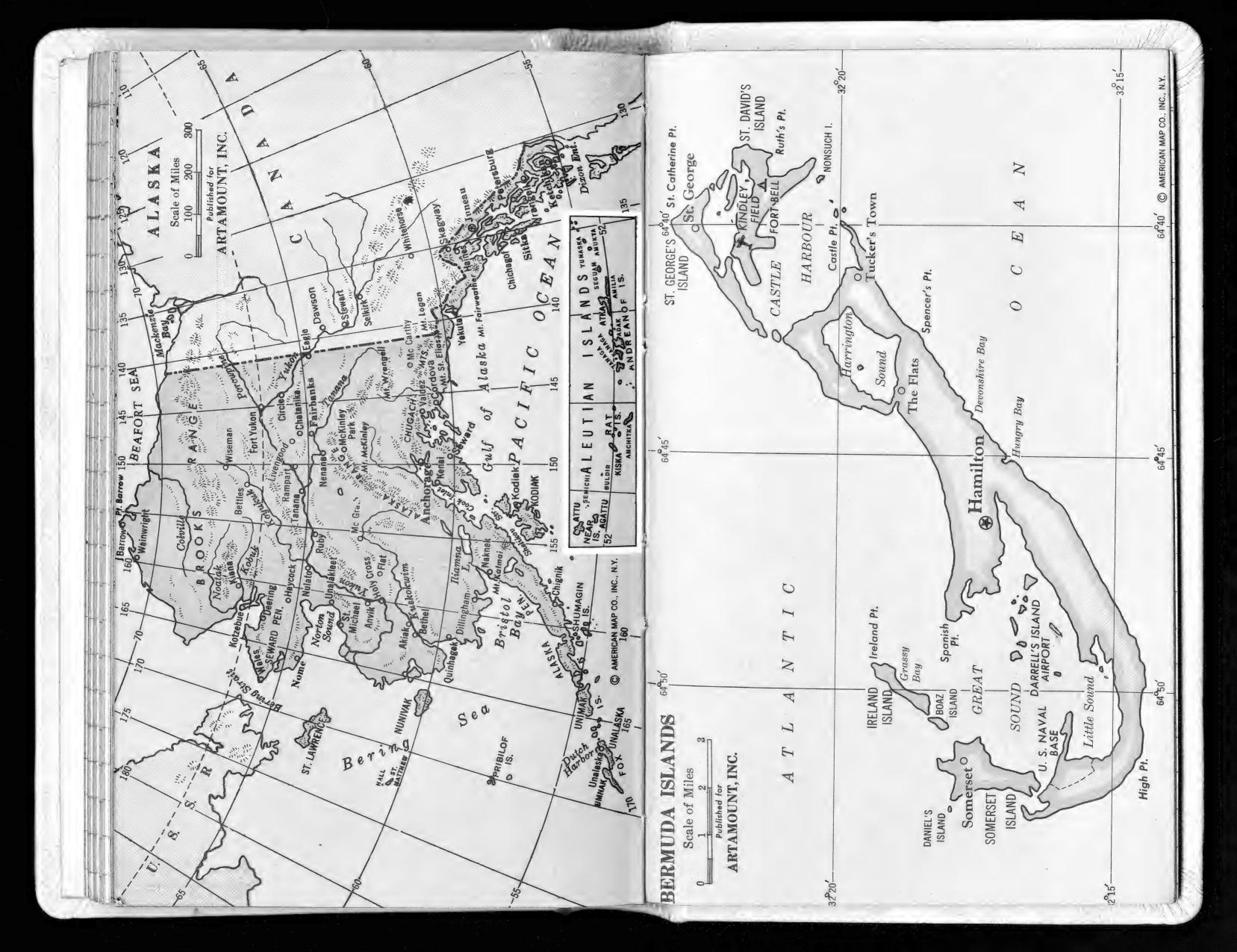


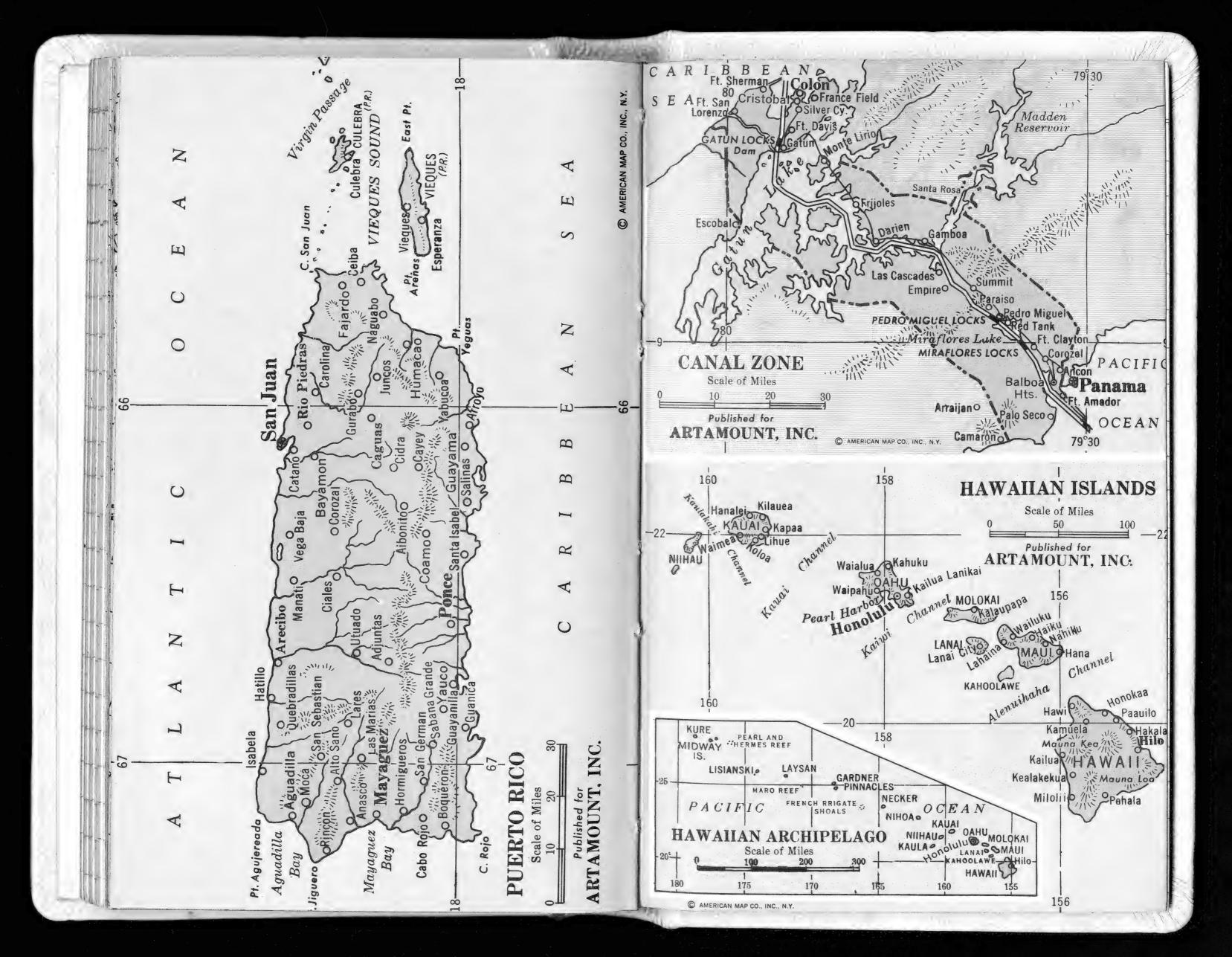












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		DATE ISSUED 940/ 20/962
		WHERE ISSUED Washington, D.C.
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TRAIN SCHEDULES

PLANE SCHEDULES

Dec, 3, 1962 Lo. New York 9 AM Par Branche 9 30 P.M.

Dec. 5, 1962 - Lv. Brasilia 1230 19M. Orr. Rio de Januiro 5 PM.

Dec, 26, 1962 - Lv. Rio de Janeiro 1 30PM. ars. São Paulo 2 40 PM.

Jan. 3, 1963 - Lar. São Paulo 2 PM. avr. Caritiba 320 PM.

Jan. 10, 1963 - Lv. Curitiba 10 AM. arr. Foz de Igreassu 12 noon

Jan. 11, 1963 - Lio. Cedarata argentina at 8 P.M. arr. Buenos aires 230 A.M. on Jon. 12

Jan. 22, 1963 - Ev. Buenovaires 1045 PM.

arr. Lina mednight Lina time.

Jan. 31, 1963 - Lv. Lyme at 5 A.M.

arr. Cali Colombia at 2 PM.

Feb. 12, 1963 dv. Caliat 4 50 PM. Cov. Bogote at 5 50 PM.

Feb. 13, 1963 Lv. Bogota at 420 pm av. medellin at 520 pm

Feb. 16, 1963 Lv. Medellin at 11 AM. avr. Panama City at 1 PM.

(by train Feb. 17 for Barro Colorado Id. by way of Frijoles, and launch. Return & Panama City Feb. 22).

Feb. 22, 1963 Lv. Panama City at 5 30 PM arr. Miami 830 PM.

Feb. 23, 1963 Lv. Miani at 9 55 AM. avr. Washington at 1 P.M.

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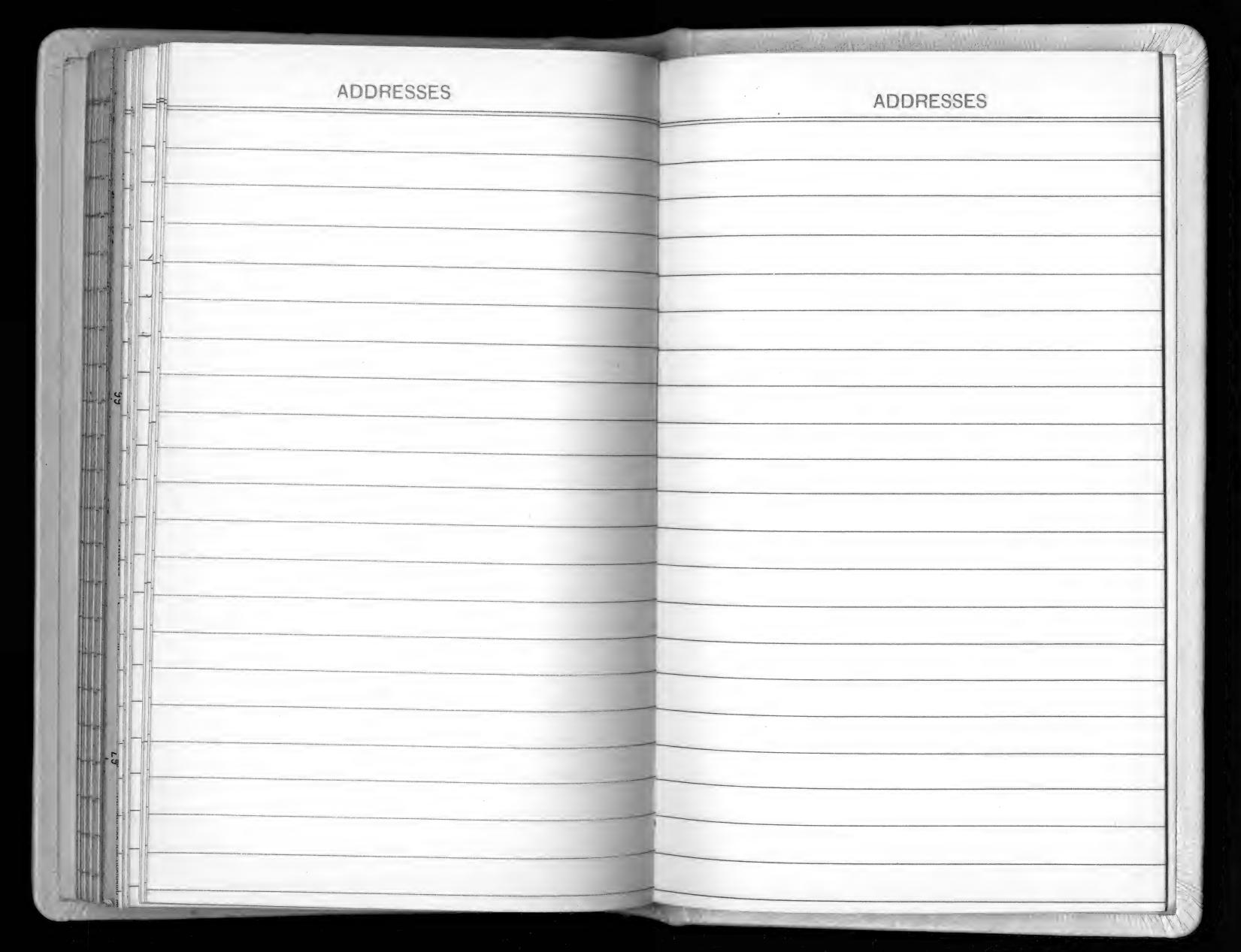
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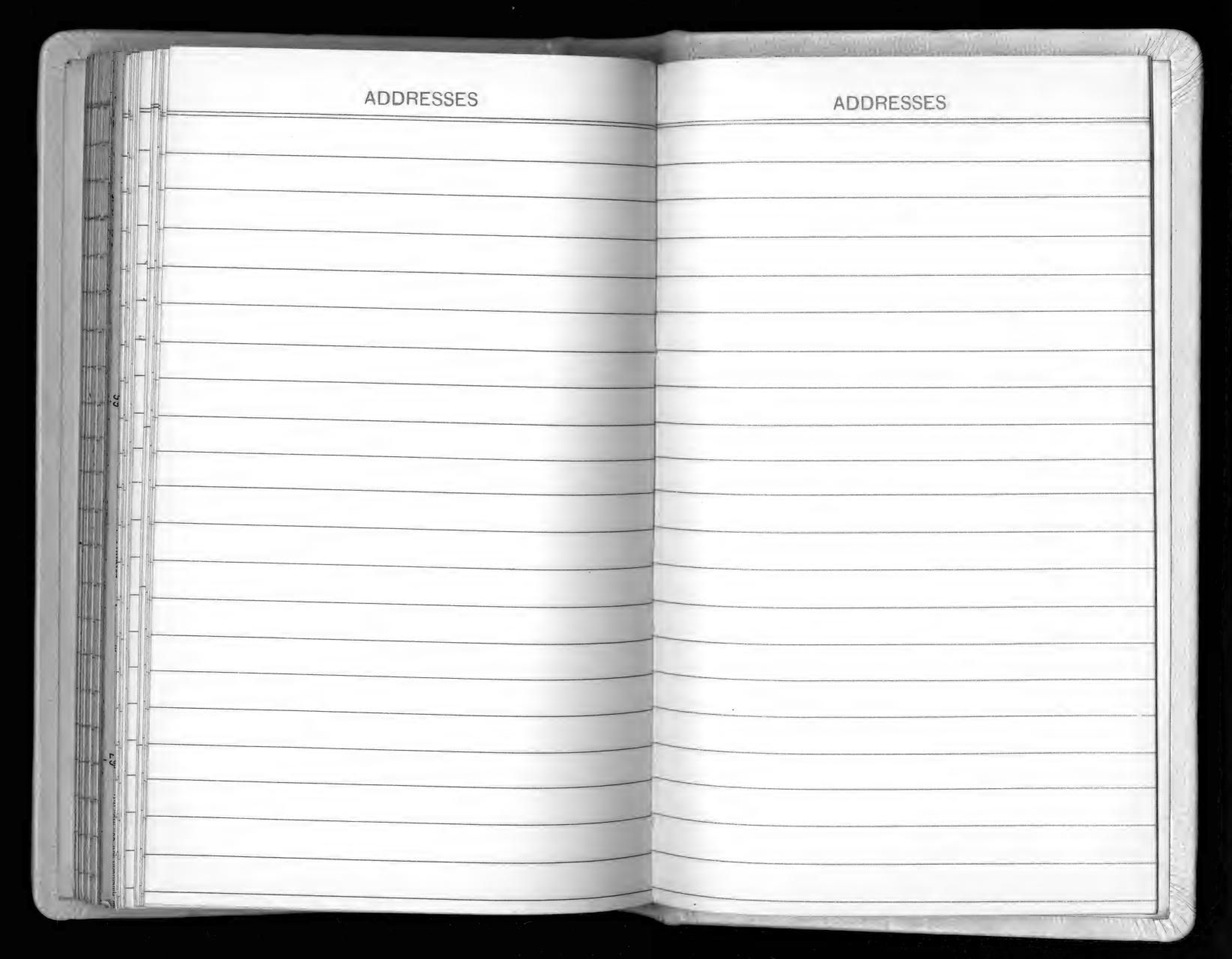
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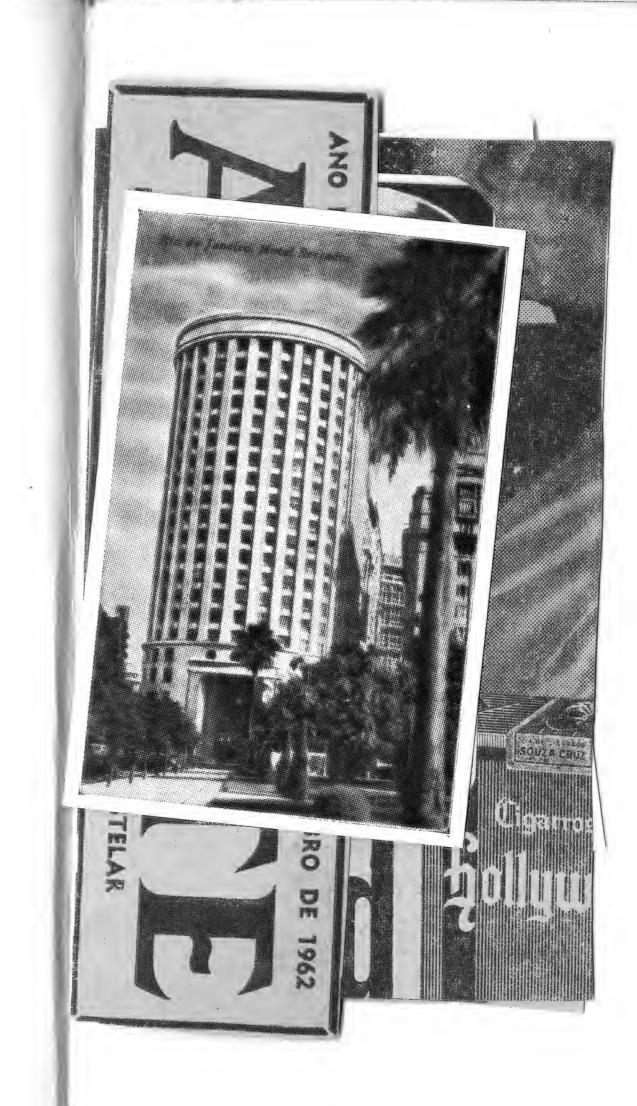


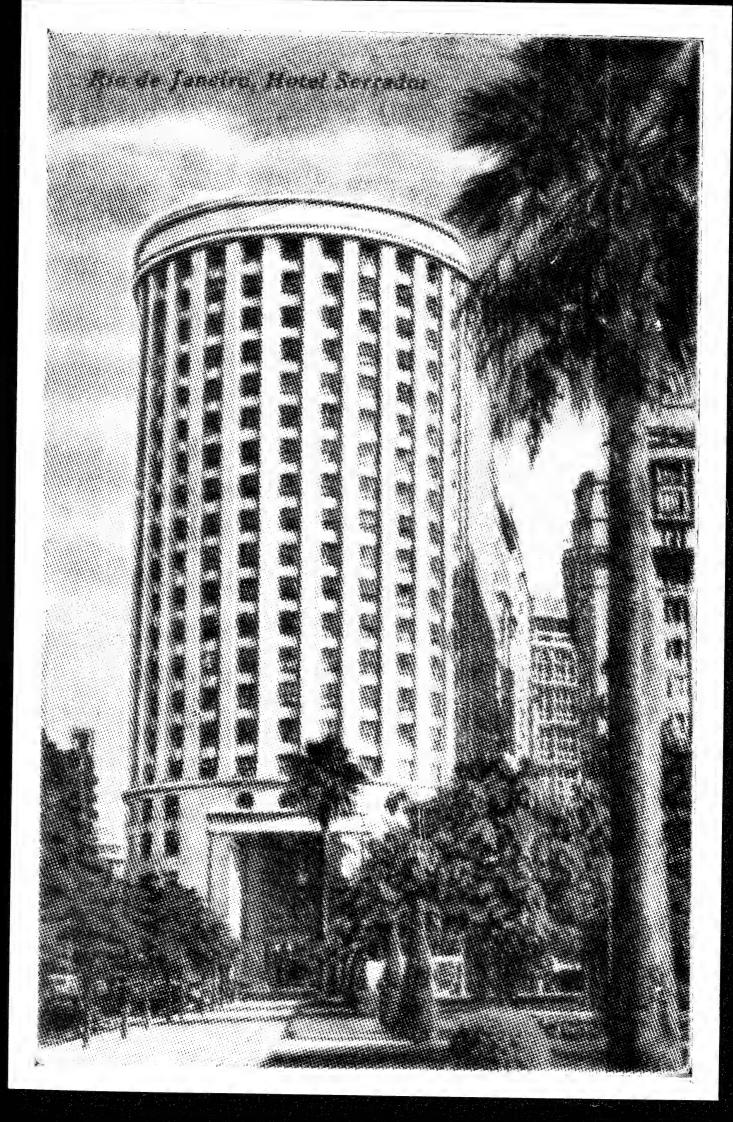




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Kotel Serrador

Praça Mahatma Gandhi, 14 — Tel 32-4220

RIO DE JANEIRO

BRASIL

ANO LII - RIO DE JANEIRO, 2.º-FEIRA, 10 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1962

PROPRIEDADE DA COMPANHIA JORNALÍSTICA CASTELAR

na Reunião Inaugural de Hoje

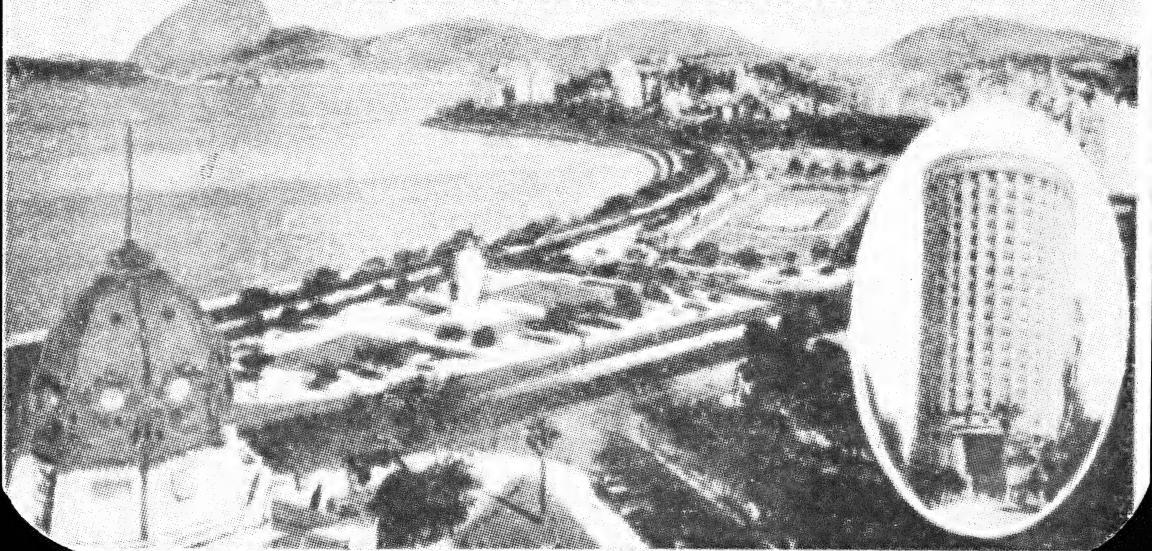
Será instalada hoje, na Divisão de Caça e Pesca do Ministério da Agricultura, a I Reunião da Comissão Consultiva Regional de Pesca para o Atlântico Sul Ocidental, promovida pela FAO e sob o patrocínio do govêrno brasileiro. Trata-

rá o conclave da fixação das diretrizes

rão até o dia 14, observado o seguinte temário: discussão do Grupo ABU de Assistência Técnica (Argentina, Brasil e Urugai); Cooperação da Comissão com o Grupo Operativo de Trabalho do Uruguai; Coordenação dos projetos do Fundo Especial da ONU para a região; Coorde

Hotel Serenalor

PRACA GETULIO VARGAS 14



14N mounted - "my" wolf. Chrysocyon brachwirus nomvulg Duara quacu, guara grande Nova Palmas, Parana

Papai Noel Agora é Figura Máxima em Copacabana



O Departamento de Turismo e Certames engalardou a cidade para o próximo Natal. O carioca, de génio alegre, apreciará, sem davida éste gigantesco Papai Noel que enfeita a entrada do Túnel Nôvo, porta de visita de Capacabana. Vemos, na foto, além do bom velhinho, enorme letreiro com a legenda «Boas Festas» e uma bonita estrêta de Belém, no momento em que destilava a caravana de Papai Noel em visita ao bairro

PALEGRES:

SELIZES INCOME.

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